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**A METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ROUTING CALLS  
BASED ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF  
THE CALLING PARTY OR CALLING LINE**

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**Related Applications**

Application Serial No. 07/936,384, filed August 26, 1992, entitled "Personal Number Communications System", assigned to BellSouth Corporation, the assignee of the present application, is attached hereto as Appendix A. Application Serial No. 07/936,384 discloses a preferred embodiment of an integrated telecommunications system that can serve as an operational platform of the present invention and is incorporated herein by reference. If Application Serial No. 07/936,384 is allowed, then Appendix A will be canceled and reference to the allowed application will be substituted as provided by MPEP §608.01(p). If Application Serial No. 07/936,384 is not allowed or is abandoned, then Appendix A will be incorporated into the specification of this application by amendment to satisfy the best mode disclosure requirements.

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**Technical Field**

The present invention relates to the field of switched telephony, and in particular, is a method of routing calls to a subscriber based on a routing list selected in accordance with the identity of the calling party or the originating line.

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### Background of the Invention

As technological advances are made in communication equipment, and computers are more highly integrated into the telecommunication networks and systems, the ultimate goal of communication service providers: obtaining "real-time", "seamless" access to all parties; is becoming an ascertainable target. "Real-time" access refers to the ability to contact a party instantaneously as opposed to paging the party or leaving a message. "Seamless" access includes the ability to reach a party regardless of the party's location, or the time of day. In achieving this goal, a party can always be contacted by callers regardless of the parties location. The task of maintaining real-time, seamless access is not trivial.

One solution presently in operation is the Personal Number Service ("PNS"), which is described in commonly owned U.S. Application Serial No. 07/936,384. The PNS from BellSouth Wireless gives a subscriber the ability to be contacted by other callers regardless of the subscriber's location. This is accomplished by providing a single point of contact for each subscriber in the form of a personal number. In addition, each subscriber provides the system with communication routing information in the form of one or more "destination lists" or "routing lists". The routing list contains various directory numbers which identify phone lines where the subscriber may be accessed. Calls placed to the subscriber's personal number will be routed by the PNS to the various destination numbers until either the subscriber is located or the list of destination numbers has been exhausted.

In the PNS, the subscriber has the flexibility to change the routing lists or alter the manner in which they are utilized. Methods to alter the use of the routing lists include enabling an "override" feature. The override feature allows the subscriber to disable the use of the routing list for a particular caller or all callers, and force the incoming call to be routed to a particular alternate number. Upon disabling the override feature, the system will resume the use of the routing lists. Another feature of the personal number communication system is to allow the subscriber to provide different routing lists for different days of the week or specific time slots within the day. Thus, one routing list

may be used on weekdays from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM, another routing list on weekdays after 6:00 PM, and a third routing list on weekends.

The general operation of the PNS call routing feature can be described in the following steps:

5           (1) When a call is placed to a subscriber's personal number, the telephone system will intercept the call.

          (2) The telephone system will then identify the called number as belonging to a subscriber of the personal number communication system and will then determine the type of service to be  
10       provided.

          (3) Finally, if the call requires routing, a routing list will be retrieved and call attempts to the various destinations will be made until the subscriber is located; however, if the subscriber cannot be located, the incoming call will be routed to a default destination such as voice  
15       mail.

          More specifically, when a call is received, the PNS determines if the called personal number requires facsimile services. If so, the system will determine whether the call attempt is a facsimile transmission. If the call is a facsimile transmission, then the call will be  
20       redirected to a device to store the facsimile data until the subscriber, at a later time, retrieves this information. If the call attempt is not a facsimile transmission, then the system will determine whether the call is an administration call. An administration call is initiated by the subscriber and allows the subscriber to modify his service options,  
25       retrieve any voice mail that might have previously been stored, or obtain download of prior facsimile transmissions.

          Finally, if the call requires a routing service, the PNS will identify the calling party and prepare an identification announcement for the subscriber. The identity of the calling party may be determined in  
30       several ways. One method is by performing a reverse white pages database lookup using the phone number of the calling party as a search key. Alternatively, the identity can be obtained by prompting the calling party to provide identification information by keypad entries. Once the identity is determined, an identification announcement message is  
35       prepared based on the calling parties identification. The PNS also may provide the calling party with a personal greeting from the subscriber,

or a standard greeting. The greeting requests the calling party to hold while an attempt to locate the subscriber is performed.

While the calling party is holding, the PNS continues by retrieving a routing list for the subscriber. The routing list can be  
5 selected from several routing lists based on the time of day, day of the week, or any other system established criteria. The numbers in the selected routing list will be sequentially accessed until either the call has been successfully routed, rejected, or the list has been exhausted. The routing operation is performed by selecting a first directory number  
10 from the routing list and redirecting the telephone call to that number.

If the call is answered, the identification announcement is delivered to the answering party. The answering party is prompted to provide disposition information which indicating whether the call is formally accepted or formally rejected. A formal acceptance occurs  
15 when the call is answered and the answering party provides an indication that the call is accepted. This indication may take the form of pressing a key on the phone to transmit a particular DTMF signal or simply maintaining the phone in an "off-hook" state for a specific period of time. A formal rejection occurs when the call is answered and the  
20 answering party decides not to accept the call. Similar to a formal acceptance, a formal rejection can include pressing a key to transmit a DTMF signal. In addition, the party can return the receiver to an "on-hook" state within a specific period of time. A call is considered to be successfully routed when either a formal acceptance or formal rejection  
25 is received. If the call is not formally accepted or formally rejected, then the call is informally rejected. An informal rejection implies that the call was not successfully routed to the destination. This can occur when the call is (a) not answered, (b) a busy signal is received, or (c) the call is answered by an answering machine, recording or error message.

30 In response to the call being formally accepted, the PNS routes the communication to the successful destination. In response to the call being formally rejected, the PNS routes the communication to a default destination which can be specified by the subscriber. In response to the call being informally rejected, the system then attempts to route  
35 the call to the next destination in the routing list and again requests communication disposition information. The system continues to request communication disposition information from each sequential destination

in the routing list until the communication is formally accepted, formally rejected or until the last destination on the routing list is reached. Once the destinations on the routing list have been exhausted, the communication is routed to a last or a default destination.

5           While the PNS has made substantial advances towards providing seamless access to a subscriber, there is a desire for achieving this level of service in a more efficient manner. One method to improve the efficiency of this service would be to include the ability to select a routing list for an incoming call based on the identity of the calling party  
10 or a calling line identification (CLID). The need for this capability exists in both the realms of business and personal calls. For instance, a sales representative visiting a first customer's office would not want to have calls from a competing customer routed to him at that location; however, it would be desirable to have calls from an expecting wife routed to that  
15 location. In addition, a subscriber may want to route calls differently based on the type of call (i.e., business, personal, solicitations). The ability to route calls based on the identification of the calling party or calling line is advantageous because a subscriber can (a) limit interruptions due to personal calls; (b) reduce the amount of hold time  
20 required for business calls by eliminating routing locations where the subscriber would not be found during business hours; (c) give priority service to important calls; and (d) give restrictive service to unwanted calls.

          One way to implement this routing capability is to utilize  
25 separate routing lists that are selected based on the identification of the calling party, the type of call, or the originating line.

          Therefore, there is a need in the art for a method that would route calls to a party based on the identity of the calling party.

          Further, there is a need in the art for a method to route calls  
30 to a party based on the type or purpose of the call.

          Furthermore, there is a need in the art for a method to route calls based on the identity of the originating line.

### **Summary of the Invention**

35           The present invention provides an improvement in the utility of the Personal Number System (PNS). Stated generally, the present invention provides a method to select a routing list based on the

identity of the calling party or the originating subscriber line. The current capabilities of the personal number communication system remain intact. A subscriber provides multiple routing lists to the system and identifies the parties and subscriber lines that are to be associated  
5 with each list. Because it is not feasible to identify all possible calling parties or originating subscriber lines, a default list can also be provided.

Upon receiving a call for a PNS subscriber, an appropriate routing list will be selected. At this point, the operation of the personal number communication system can continue as described above by  
10 selecting a destination from the routing list and attempting to route the call to that destination. The overall effect of the present invention is to route calls to the subscriber in the most efficient manner by limiting interruptions of the subscriber's business activities by personal calls and providing privacy for a subscriber when he is at home or on personal  
15 business.

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to enhance the personal number communication system by providing a method to route calls to a party based on the identity of the calling party.

It is a further object of the present invention to route calls to  
20 a party based on the type or purpose of the call.

It is also a further object of the present invention to route calls based on the identity of the originating subscriber line.

These and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention being more clearly understood and appreciated from a  
25 review of the following detailed description of the disclosed embodiments and by reference to the appended drawings and claims.

### **Brief Description of Drawings**

Fig. 1 is a diagram depicting the present invention as operating within an integrated portion of the PSTN.

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating the various components identified in Fig. 1 interacting during a call to a PNS subscriber.

Figs. 3a-b are flow diagrams illustrating the operation of the PNS in response to receiving a call to a personal number.

Fig. 4 is a flow diagram illustrating the enhancements that the present invention provides to the PNS.

Fig. 5 illustrates the embodiment of the present invention within a private phone system.

Fig. 6 illustrates another embodiment of the present invention.

### **Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment**

The present invention provides an improved method for routing calls to a subscriber based on the identity of the calling party, the type of call, or the originating subscriber line. A subscriber provides routing lists identifying the destination numbers where the subscriber may be found. Each of the routing lists are associated with one or more calling parties. As calls are received, the system will identify the calling party or line and select a routing list in accordance with this information. Thus, received calls are routed in accordance with a routing list selected on the basis of the identity of the caller, the call type or the calling line. Utilizing this method, performance advantages over the known art are gained because subscribers can minimize interruptions to their business day, avoid receiving business calls at inopportune moments, and limit their access by certain callers while expanding their access to others.

### **Public Switched Telephone Network**

Referring now to the drawings, in which like numerals represent like elements throughout the several figures, the present invention and the preferred operating environment will be described. Fig. 1 is a diagram depicting the present invention as operating within a representative portion of the public switched telephone network 95. Generally, the public switched telephone network is comprised of a variety of interconnected computer systems. The modern configuration of the public switched telephone network operates by centralizing

complex operations within the telephone system into specific processing units, whereas, the more simplistic functions such as basic call setup and tear down, remain distributed throughout the network. The representative portion of the public switched telephone network 95 in Fig. 1 is functionally connected to a variety of integrated telephony systems including a cellular network 80, a private phone system 85 and the public switched telephone network 90. This representative portion is typical of configurations provided by the Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOC) throughout the U.S., and is shown as comprising a Service Management System 10, a Service Control Point 20, a Service Transfer Point 30, Service Switching Points 40 and 41, and a Service Node 50.

The Service Management System 10 performs the high-level operations of the phone network. The functions of the Service Management System 10 include: (a) downloading information to Service Control Point 20 databases 60 when new subscribers are added or subscribers modify their ensemble of services; (b) performing data reloads when a Service Control Point 20 crashes or software needs to be updated; (c) implementing high volume routing services, such as call forwarding and 800 number translation and routing; (d) maintaining and providing access to high volume databases for the authorization of billing, such as credit card number validations; and (e) downloading, on a non-real-time basis, billing information that is needed in order to appropriately invoice telephone company subscribers for the services provided.

The Service Control Point 20 and the Service Management System 10 are interfaced over a digital data link 110. The Service Control Point 20 operates in the telephone network to maintain a network database 60 used in determining which subscribers require the support of enhanced services, screening calls, routing calls, and authorizing specific features. Generally, Service Control Points are used for database look up and routing services that take place prior to the logical completion of the call, (i.e., the provision of a ringing signal to the called subscriber line and ring back to the calling subscriber).

The Service Node 50 and the Service Management System 10 are interfaced over a digital data link 150. Generally, a Service Node provides resources for performing specialized services for the system



and subscribers. A typical Service Node 50 will have resources such as database 61, voice signal detection, DTMF signal recognition, voice synthesis devices, voice digitization, and storage capabilities. In most local exchange carrier networks a Service Node provides enhanced  
5 features or services that require an audio connection to the caller or transfer of a significant amount of data to a subscriber over a switched connection during or following a call. Services that are implemented during a call (i.e., after completion of ringing or called subscriber pick up) usually employ the facility of a Service Node. Thus, Service Node  
10 50 is a highly suitable platform for the present invention.

Service Switching Points typically interface to a Service Node via an ISDN link such as ISDN link 151 between Service Switching Point 40 and Service Node 50. Service Switching Point 41 may also be connected to Service Node 50. The Service Switching Points 40 and 41  
15 are the modern equivalents of central office switches. Generally, Service Switching Points operate by transmitting trigger messages or queries to other components and receive and process responses from the same. A trigger message is used to inform the phone network of an event or a state change that has occurred at a Service Switching Point. When a set  
20 of predetermined conditions are detected, Service Switching Points 40, 41 will operate to:

- (a) initiate a trigger associated with the specific call processing state for the present call on a subscriber line;
- (b) generate and transmit an appropriate trigger message  
25 to another phone network component; and
- (c) suspend call processing for the present call until a response is received from the component.

The received response will instruct the Service Switching Point 40, 41 to take certain actions in processing the present call. If the Service  
30 Switching Point 40, 41 does not receive a response from the network component, a default task will be executed upon the expiration of a default timer. As a specific example, when a call setup attempt is received at a Service Switching Point 40, 41, a termination attempt trigger message is transmitted.

35 Service Switching Points may also be connected to each other via a trunk circuit. Service Switching Points 40 and 41 are connected in this manner via trunk circuit 140. The trunk circuits

provide the physical voice paths between parties. Each Service Switching Point 40, 41 services several subscriber lines. Service Switching Point 40 is shown as interfacing with termination equipment 70-70' via subscriber lines 170-170'. Likewise, Service Switching Point 41 services termination equipment 71-71' via subscriber lines 171-171'.

Each subscriber line within a particular U.S. area code of the public telephone switching network is identified by a unique seven digit destination number or directory number. Thus, when a party calls a particular destination number, the call is routed to the subscriber line identified by the destination number. Certain destination numbers, such as the personal numbers in the PNS, are reserved for special uses. Thus, rather than being associated with a subscriber line, a call placed to a personal number will be directed to a service node or some other entity, which will process the call.

Finally, Signal Transfer Points in the phone network are utilized in linking the Service Switching Points to Service Control Points. In Fig. 1, Service Control Point 20 interfaces to Signal Transfer Point 30 via digital data line 120 and Signal Transfer Point 30 interfaces with Service Switching Points 40 and 41 via digital data links 130 and 131 respectively. Digital data packets flowing between the Service Control Points 20 and Service Switching Points 40, 41 go through Signal Transfer Point 30. Thus, the Signal Transfer Point 30 is not normally the destination of a packet, but merely directs traffic among the other entities on the network that generate and respond to the data packets.

The representative portion of the public switched telephone network 95 interfaces to the cellular network 80 through digital data line 132 and mobile telephone switching office (MTSO) 42. Thus, calls can be received from or routed to a cellular phone 74. The public switched telephone network must also interface with switching offices that are not compatible with the Service Switching Points. Thus, subscriber line 172 attached to termination equipment 72 can be accessed via switching office 43 and digital data line 133, and the private phone system 85 can be accessed via trunk circuit 141 from switching office 44 on digital data line 134.

In summary, the PNS can reside as a combination of one or more program modules and hardware components, within a Service Node operating in the public switched telephone network. In this

configuration, calls received for a subscriber can be routed to other destinations within the public switched telephone network, cellular phones, private phone systems or to any other destination attached to the public switched telephone network either locally, long-distance or  
5 internationally.

### **Operation within the PSTN**

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating the various components, identified in Fig. 1, interacting with each other during a call to a PNS subscriber. Thus, this diagram illustrates the integration of the PNS  
10 system into an integrated computer telephony system. The PNS system for this example operates on Service Node 50, is serviced by service switching point 40 and its database 61 is initially loaded with subscriber information (i.e., routing list and subscriber services) from Service  
15 Management System 10.

Initially, process block 200 indicates an originating party utilizing origination equipment 70 dials the personal number of a PNS subscriber. DTMF signals 201, representative of the personal number, are transmitted over subscriber line 170 to the originating service  
20 switching point 41. The originating service switching point 41 will initiate a call attempt through the service switching point 40 servicing the PNS system. The details of this process are well known to those skilled in the art and are not included in Fig. 2. Service Switching Point 40 responds to the call initiation by transmitting a termination attempt  
25 trigger (TAT) message 202 to Service Control Point 20 through communication path 203. The details of communication path 203 (not shown in Fig. 2) include the links of digital data lines 131 and 120 being connected through by Signal Transfer Point 30 (shown in Fig. 1).

At Service Control Point 20, the termination attempt trigger  
30 message 202 is recognized as a PNS call attempt as shown in process block 204, and the call is then routed to Service Node 50. Other services are performed by Service Control Point 20 such as providing ring back and busy indicators to the originating Service Switching Point 41; however, the details of these processes are well known to those skilled in  
35 the art and are not necessary in describing the embodiments of the present invention. Specifically, the process of routing the call to the Service Node 50 is well known to those skilled in the art and is generally

shown in Fig. 2 as being accomplished by transmitting a digital data packet 205 to the terminating Service Switching Point 40 over communication path 206, and then Service Switching Point 40 transmitting another digital packet 207 to the Service Node 50 over ISDN link 151. In process block 208, the Service Switching Point 40 sets up a voice path 209 between the Service Node 50 and the originating source 70.

Service Node 50 recognizes the incoming call request as a PNS call and initiates PNS processing 210. The PNS transmits a hold announcement 211 to the originating party over voice path 209, attempts to identify the originating party, and then prepares an identification announcement 212 for the subscriber. The hold announcement 211 requests the originating party to hold while the call is routed. While the originating party is holding, Service Node 50 retrieves a routing list and attempts to route the call to the subscriber at one of the destinations in the routing list. For each destination, Service Node 50 will originate a call to the destination number to establish a voice path between the Service Node 50 and the destination. Fig. 2 illustrates voice path 213 between Service Node 50 and destination 71. Although the details of establishing a connection between service node 50 and the various destinations is not shown these procedures are well known to those experienced in the field of telephony.

For each destination selected, a voice path similar to 213 is established, and identification announcement 212 is delivered. The answering party provides disposition information 216 to Service Node 50 indicating whether the call is formally accepted or formally rejected. If the call is formally accepted then a data packet 214 is transmitted to the terminating Service Switching Point 40 which will ultimately result in bridging the communication path 218 between originating equipment 70 and the equipment located at the successful destination. If the disposition information indicates a formal rejection, then a default destination is selected and a voice channel is set up between originating equipment 70 and the default destination. Finally, if the call is informally rejected, then the next destination is selected from the routing list and a voice channel between the Service Node and the next destination is established, an announcement is delivered, and disposition information is requested.

Now turning to the details of the PNS processing 210 of a call, Figs. 3a and 3b are flow diagrams illustrating the operation of the PNS in response to receiving a call to a personal number. Turning to Fig. 3a, process block 300 illustrates the reception of the personal number call. In process block 300 a Call Complete indicator is initialized to FALSE and an identification announcement (212 in Fig. 2) is generated. In decision block 305, the PNS determines whether the call requires special processing such as facsimile reception or administrative functions. If special processing is required, process block 310 is entered where the special processing is performed, the Call Complete indicator is set to TRUE, and PNS processing 210 is exited. If the call does not require special processing (i.e., the call is to be routed to a personal number subscriber), process block 315 is entered to retrieve a routing list and send a hold announcement (211 in Fig. 2) to the originating party.

When decision block 325 is entered for the first time, the Call Complete indicator is FALSE and the retrieved routing list has not been exhausted. Thus, the THEN branch of decision block 325 is followed to process block 330. In process block 330, the first destination from the routing list is extracted and an attempt to route the personal number call to the first destination is initiated. Processing will continue between decision block 325 and process block 330 until the call is completed or the routing list is exhausted. When either of these two events occur, decision block 340 will be entered to determine the reason for exiting the loop comprising decision block 325 and process block 330. For the case where the routing list has been exhausted, the THEN branch of decision block 340 is followed to process block 345 where the call is routed to a default destination prior to exiting the PNS operation. Otherwise, the ELSE branch of decision block 340 is followed and PNS processing 210 is exited.

Turning now to Fig. 3b, the details of process block 330 and the operation of the loop including decision block 325 and process block 330 are provided. In process block 350, a destination number is extracted from the routing list and the personal number call is routed thereto. If the call is not answered at the first destination, the THEN branch of decision block 355 is followed and processing returns to decision block 325. If the call is answered at the first destination, the

ELSE branch of decision block 355 is followed to process block 360. The identification announcement (212 in Fig. 2) is transmitted to the party answering the call in process block 360. The identification announcement 212 can be used to (a) identify the originating party, (b) identify the party the call is intended for, (c) request disposition information concerning the call, or a combination of (a-c). In either case, once the call is answered, the PNS waits for disposition information concerning the call before proceeding to decision block 365. The disposition information can be either an action or inaction by the answering party.

The disposition information will contain a formal acceptance or a formal rejection of the call. If the call is not answered, it is informally rejected and the ELSE branches of decision block 365 and decision block 370 will be followed and processing will return to decision block 325. Because the Call Complete indicator is still FALSE, if the routing list has not been exhausted, the THEN branch of decision block 325 will be followed again to process block 350 where the next destination will be extracted from the routing list and the personal number call will be routed thereto. If the next destination results in another informal rejection, this process will continue until the reception of a formal acceptance or formal rejection, or until the routing list is exhausted.

Returning to decision block 365, if the personal number call is formally rejected, the ELSE branch of decision block 365 is followed, and the THEN branch of decision block 370 is followed to processing block 380. The call is routed to a default destination in processing block 380. This generally includes routing the call to a voice mail service. In addition, in process block 380, the Call Complete indicator is set to TRUE and decision block 325 is entered. Again, in process block 365, if the personal call is formally accepted, the THEN branch of decision block 365 will be followed to process block 375. In process block 375, the establishment of a voice path between the originating party and the subscriber will be initiated, the Call Complete indicator will be set to TRUE, and processing will continue in decision block 325.

Returning again to Fig. 3a, if the Call Complete indicator is set to TRUE due to a formal acceptance or a formal rejection, the ELSE branch of decision block 325 will be followed to decision block 340. If

the Call Complete indicator is set to FALSE, but, the routing list has been exhausted, this will also result in following the ELSE branch to decision block 340. In either case, processing will then proceed as described above, and the PNS operation will be exited.

5           Now turning to Fig. 4, the enhancements to the operation of the PNS provided by the present invention are illustrated. In Fig. 4, blocks 315(a-d) replace process block 315 of Fig. 3a. In process block 315(a), the identifying criteria is determined. The identifying criteria defines the basis for selecting a routing list. This criteria may include  
10 the identity of the calling party, the type of call, the calling line identification (CLID), or other similar information. This process can be accomplished in a variety of methods and the specific examples provided herein are intended for illustrative purposes only and do not restrict the scope of this application in any manner. If the routing list is being  
15 selected based on the identification of the calling party, the system may prompt the calling party for identification information. The calling party can provide the identification information in the form of a DTMF code, a menu selection or by providing a speech sample. If the routing list is being selected based on the type of call, the system may prompt the  
20 calling party to identify the type of call. The calling party may enter a DTMF code to select a specific call type or select a call type from a menu selection list. Finally, if the routing list is being selected based on the identification of the calling line, the system may detect and decode the caller identification information transmitted over the phone line.  
25 Alternatively, the system may prompt the calling party to enter a DTMF code to identify the calling line. Other criteria can also be employed in making this determination such as utilizing the time of day or the day of the week to identify the call as a business or personal call. In addition, calls can be given special treatment based on the originating area codes.

30           Once the identifying criteria is determined for the call, decision block 315(b) is entered. In decision block 315(b), if a routing list in corresponding to the identifying criteria exists, the THEN branch is followed to process block 315(c) where the routing list is retrieved. If a routing list does not exist that meets the criteria identified, the ELSE  
35 branch of decision block 315(b) is followed to process block 315(d) where a default routing list is retrieved.

One embodiment of the invention is to select a routing lists based on the originating calling line identification. The PNS could require a dedicated routing list for each calling line and use the default routing list in the absence of a dedicated routing list. Alternatively, the  
5 PNS could use one routing list for a group or class of calling line identifications. For instance, calls from a particular area code may invoke the use of one list, while local calls may invoke the use of another list. This could also be expanded to use a routing list based on the exchange of the originating line. Thus, calls received from downtown  
10 exchanges may have a tendency to be business related and would invoke the use of a business oriented list. On the other hand, calls received from suburban exchanges may have a tendency to be non-business related and would invoke the use of a personal list. Additionally, calls from cellular exchanges could also use a separate routing list.

15 In another embodiment of the invention, the calling party may be requested to provide identification information to the PNS. This could take the form of entering a code on the keypad, selecting an identification from a menu driven list, or performing speech recognition for a spoken identification from the caller. This information can then be  
20 used in determining which routing list to retrieve. If the PNS uses a code to identify the caller, the subscriber can provide routing lists for each code or group of codes. In operation, the subscriber can provide separate codes for business associates, vendors or salesmen, friends and family. Here, a routing list could be selected based on the type of code  
25 entered. Alternatively, the subscriber can provide a unique code to each person and maintain more flexibility in routing calls on an individual basis. If the PNS uses a menu driven list to perform the caller identification process, the calling party may be required to enter digits from the keypad to select from various options. In this embodiment, the  
30 system can provide additional flexibility to the subscribers. For instance, the menu system can be used to identify the caller or class of caller as well as selecting routing list for other special circumstances such as weekend calls, business hour calls and emergency calls.

### 35 Operation within Private Phone Systems

In addition to being implemented within the public switched telephone network, the present invention can also be implemented within



the context of a private phone system. In a large office, individuals may be required to move between locations within the confines of the private phone system. In this scenario, the individuals may want calls identified as internal calls to be routed to all the various office locations where the party may be located, whereas, calls identified as external calls may only be routed to a subset of possible locations. Fig. 5 illustrates the embodiment of the present invention within a private phone system 85. A private branch exchange (PBX) 501 interfaces to the public switched telephone network 90 through one or more trunk lines 510. Generally, a PBX is a telephony switching system that is either owned or leased by a business and provides switching functions for internal calls and an access to the public switched telephone network. The PNS platform 500 interfaces to the local PBX 501 on interface line 511. The PNS operates on calls within the system as well as external calls coming into the local PBX 501. In response to receiving a call, the PNS platform 500 can then select a routing list and route the call to various locations within the private phone system 85 in accordance with the present invention. Thus, an individual within the private phone system 85 can be reached at their desk 502, a conference room 503, a production room 504 or a plurality of other locations within the private phone system. In addition, the PNS platform 500 can operate to route calls to external locations through PBX 501.

Fig. 6 illustrates another embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, a conventional personal computer operates as the platform for the PNS implemented as a program module. The personal computer consist of the processing unit 600 which interfaces to a storage media 607, a display device 601 and a user input device 602. Access to the public switched telephone network 90 is provided through an interface device 603 which supports at least two public switched telephone network subscriber lines 605 and 606. In addition, local terminating equipment 604 may also be connected to one or more of the subscriber lines through local line 608 and interface device 603.

Routing lists can initially be entered into the PNS platform 600 through the input device 602 or by inserting a storage media 607 containing the routing lists.

The processing unit 600 can detect the reception of a call on one of the subscriber lines by either receiving a signal from interface device 603 or by polling the interface device 603. If a call is received on one of the subscriber lines (605 for illustrative purposes), the processing  
5 unit will operate to retrieve a routing list from storage media 607 based on the identity of the calling party or originating line. Routing attempts can then be made on the other subscriber line 606 to the destinations in the routing list. When a call is successfully routed, the processing unit can instruct the interface device to bridge the two subscriber lines.

10 From the foregoing description, it will be appreciated that the present invention provides a method to route calls to a subscriber based on the identification of the calling party, type of call, or originating line. Although the present invention has primarily been described as being embodied in the PNS operating within the public  
15 switched telephone network, it can be appreciated that the present invention can be utilized in any telecommunications call routing system. Indeed, the present invention is not limited to any particular telephony system or application.

The foregoing method of the present invention may be  
20 conveniently implemented in one or more program modules as well as hardware components. No particular programming language has been indicated for carrying out the various tasks described above because it is considered that the operation, steps, and procedures described in the specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings are  
25 sufficiently disclosed to permit one of ordinary skill in the art to practice the instant invention. Moreover, in view of the many different types of computers, computer platforms and program modules that can be used to practice the instant invention, it is not practical to provide a representative example of a computer program that would be applicable  
30 to these many different systems. Each user of a particular platform would be aware of the language and tools which are more useful for that user's needs and purposes to implement the instant invention.

The present invention has been described in relation to particular embodiments which are intended in all respects to be  
35 illustrative rather than restrictive. Those skilled in the art will understand that the principles of the present invention may be applied to, and embodied in, various program modules for execution on differing

types of computers or computer platforms regardless of the telephony system that is being supported.

Alternative embodiments will become apparent to those skilled in the art to which the present invention pertains without  
5 departing from its spirit and scope. Accordingly, the scope of the present invention is described by the appended claims and supported by the foregoing description.